Overview of Project

The project goal remains unchanged. Over the next 40 years, contaminated groundwater will be withdrawn from the principal aquifer and treated to provide municipal-quality drinking water to the public in the Affected Area. The project will also improve groundwater quality and prevent migration of contamination.

The project is divided into two zones

The **Zone A** plume contains two types of contamination. The core is highly acidic and contains high levels of sulfate and heavy metals (Figure 1 - red area). The larger but less contaminated portion is impacted by sulfate (Figure 1 - orange, green, and blue areas). This plume's primary source was the historic Bingham Reservoir. Other sources included the uncontrolled release of water from the historic waste rock dumps on the eastern edge of the Oquirrh Mountains and other mining and non-mining activities.

The **Zone B** plume contains moderate levels of sulfate (Figure 1 - green and blue areas). Its primary source was the historic South Jordan Evaporation Ponds.

quality drinking water, will be delivered to the District to make it available to the public in the Affected be treated by reverse osmosis (RO). Two products will result from this process. One, municipalthe acid core of the plume will continue. This water is not treated for drinking water but is used in Tailings Pipeline to the Kennecott Tailings Impoundment. Area. The other, waste concentrate from RO treatment, will be transported through the Kennecott No Change for Zone A Operations The proposal for Zone A remains unchanged. Extraction from Kennecott's operations. The water extracted from the sulfate-contaminated portion of the plume will

extraction wells has not changed. The rate of extraction of contamination may change. As originally in the area of 2700 West from approximately 100th to 110th South. proposed, the District will extract water from seven wells, pumping contaminated water from the deep Changes in Zone B/Lost Use (Shallow Aquifer) Operations The location of deep aquifer will be located in the area of 1300 West from approximately 90th to 114th South and two will be located (principal) aquifer with an extraction rate of 4300 - 4867 acre-feet per year (AFY). Five of the wells

Up to four wells will be developed to remove shallow groundwater. These wells will be located west of the Jordan River between approximately 7800 South and 8100 South and will extract a total of 750 –

Zone B will be piped to the Zone B RO treatment facility, located next to the District headquarters near managing RO concentrates from Zone B/Lost Use operations (Figures 2-4). The water extracted from The revised Proposal provides three options for producing municipal-quality drinking water and 8200 South 1300 West in West Jordan.

water from the deep aquifer, producing municipal-quality drinking water for the public in the Affected shallow aquifer will not be processed using reverse osmosis. It will be sent to the District's treatment by the District. The pipeline will travel north along a corridor at roughly 1300 West from the treatment Area. RO concentrates will be sent to Kennecott's Tailings Impoundment via a pipeline constructed Under the Integrated and Minimum Integrated Designs (Figures 2 and 3), water pulled from the facility to be disinfected and filtered to remove any contaminants. It will then be blended with treated facility to 1300 South. There, it will continue northwest to the impoundment area.



Under the Separate Design (Figure 4), both Zone B contaminate water from the shallow aquifer will be treated using reverse osm option is dependent on the Great Salt Lake selenium studies conot cause degradation to the Great Salt Lake and its surroundin

No Impact to Jordan River and Associated Wetlands The I discharge waste concentrate from RO treatment to the Jordan F will be managed under one of the above-discussed options (Fig

Selenium Standard for the Great Salt Lake The District has interested parties to conduct a two-year scientific study on seler coordination with local, state and federal agencies and stakehol Quality is initiating a program to establish a numeric selenium s

Discharges to the Lake are subject to regulation and permit. Cuand are established on a case-by-case for the Lake.

Newly-established Stakeholder Forum As a direct result of Stakeholder Forum. This group is comprised of representatives agencies affected by the groundwater cleanup project and othe Kennecott.

The Stakeholder Forum provided feedback to the District on allt the Zone B/Lost Use treatment. It will continue to serve as a fo various aspects of Kennecott's remediation programs under EP

What This Means

For the Public in the Affected Area The revised project implementation. It will provide 8,235 AFY of municipal-quality drinking a not available because of contamination. For comparison, one a 325,851 gallons of water, the amount of water a family of four under the public in the Affected Area The revised project implementation.

For the Environment The revised project will remove and treshrinking the contaminant plumes and restoring the aquifer. This prevent further migration of the plumes to adjacent municipal was Jordan River.

The revised proposal means that there will be no discharge of I associated wetlands.

Feedback received as part of the public process also served as standards for selenium and other discharges to the Great Salt L of agencies and stakeholder, scientific studies will be conducted the Great Salt Lake.

For Private Well Owners The revised project will minimize th toward private wells. The Consent Decree does not address th water rights. However, as the project moves forward, there is a the District to address quality (contaminant-related) and quantit owners. This will be done on a case-by-case basis, using spec



anges, detailed in the revised Proposal to the NRD Trustee iod begins June 18 and runs through August 2, 2004. You e-opened for 45 days to allow the public to consider the d below.

revisions to the Proposal and the implementation

ustee via e-mail at nrdtrustee@utah.gov, by fax to 801-

mental Quality, NRD Trustee

310

ked on or before August 2, 200.

le at http://www.deg.utah.gov/issues/nrd. Hard copies can . to 4:30 p.m. at the Utah Department of Environmental of the revised Proposal and the Agreements which

ustee and USEPA CERCLA Remedial Project Manager for tment Remedial Project in the Southwestern Jordan Valley

Vatural Resources for the State of Utah, Jordan Valley ennecott Utah Copper Corporation (revised) cott Utah Copper Corporation and Jordan Valley Water

scepted at a public meeting to be held on Wednesday, July uncil Chambers, 1600 West Towne Center Drive, South

esentatives of various community groups to provide project deration. All meetings are open to the public. ne District, Kennecott and DEQ representatives will sit

including Stakeholder Forum agendas, are e-mailed upon se e-mail your contact information to deginfo@utah.gov

DEQ posts project related information on its website at

NOT COMPLETE



Southwest Jordan Valley Groundwater Cleanup State of Utah Natural Resource Damage Trustee

RECEIVED

Report to the Public

Public comment has reshaped a plan to cleanup sulfate-contaminated groundwater in the Southwest Jordan Valley area of Salt Lake County. Last fall, the public provided feedback to the Natural Resource Damage (NRD) Trustee on a proposal by Kennecott and District to clean up contaminated groundwater and provide municipal-quality

drinking water to the public in the Affected Area, including the communities of West Jordan, South Jordan, Riverton, and Herriman. After considering feedback from the public and, later, from the Stakeholder Forum, the District and Kennecott revised the Proposal. Specifically,

- Zone B/Lost Use operations include revised options for managing reverse osmosis concentrates from water treatment, with
 - No discharges to the Jordan River and associated wetlands.

New opportunities for public and scientific review include establishing a

- discussion of issues concerning groundwater Stakeholder Forum, to facilitate review and cleanup, and
 - Selenium standard for the Great Salt Lake.

changes and additional steps taken by the Trustee, Kennecott, and the District to address earlier comments. For This fact sheet provides a general overview of the proposed details, visit our website at

http://www.deq.utah.gov/issues/nrd

related documents are available on the website. Copies are also available at the DEQ offices, 168 North 1950 West in between Kennecott and the District, and among the State Salt Lake City, and the West Jordan City offices at 8000 Frustee, Kennecott, and the District. These and other You are invited to review and comment on the revised Proposal and the revised implementing Agreements South Redwood Road.

Who Is Involved and Why

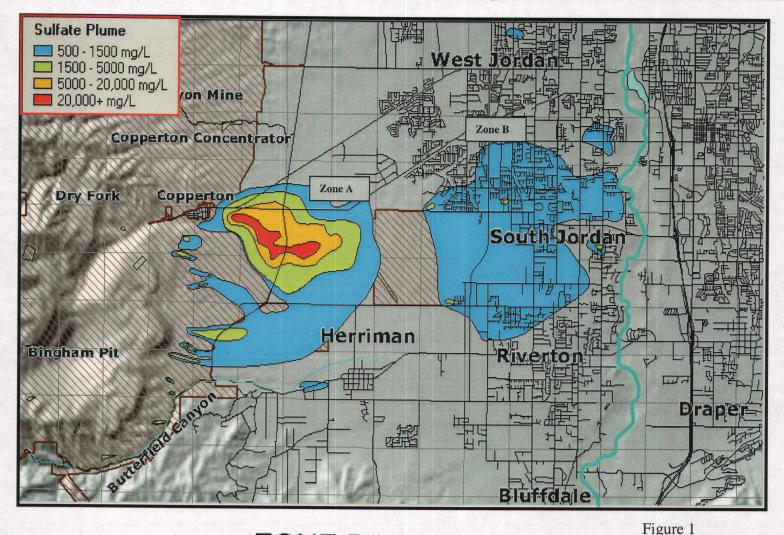
Natural Resource Damage Claim In 1986, the State of Utah filed a against Kennecott Utah Copper southwest Jordan Valley area. Corporation (Kennecott) for groundwater damage in the

settlement agreement between the State of Utah, Kennecott, and Salt Lake Water Conservancy District, Conservancy District (District), In 1995, the Court accepted a now the Jordan Valley Water and issued a Consent Decree.

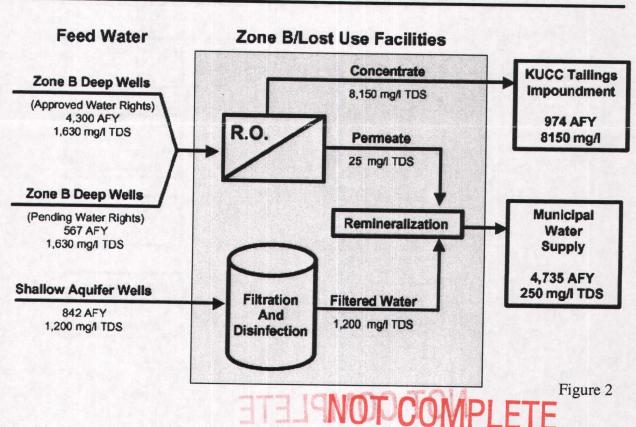
has the responsibility for approving the plan and releasing Trust Funds The Executive Director of the Utah Quality (DEQ) is the Trustee and Department of Environment for the cleanup.

The joint proposal was presented to the Trustee by the District and Kennecott. The Consent Decree water to the public in accordance through a purveyor of M&I water. municipal-quality drinking water requires that Kennecott provide The District has agreed to work with Kennecott to distribute the with the Consent Decree.

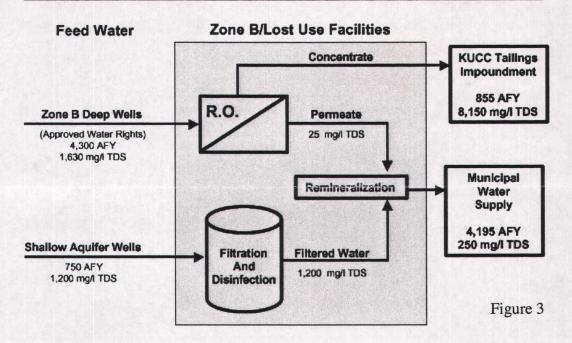
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ZONE B/LOST USE INTEGRATED DESIGN



ZONE B/LOST USE MINIMUM INTEGRATED DESIGN



ZONE B AND LOST USE SEPARATE DESIGN

